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MADURA Crown

Records ~~COLLECTORS~~

VOL: 10

1855

TO

1861

மு: சின்னையா.
செப்பனிடுபவர் பெயர்

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List of Retainable papers for 1855-61

Received Letters. Education Madura Collector's Office.

I

Date.	Number.	From whom received.	Substance.
7-8-55	11	Director of Public Instruction	Giving notice that he is prepared to receive applications for grants in aid of Schools either already established or proposed to be established by private subscriptions or endowments
2/3/58	282	Acg. Chief Secretary	An extract from the Proceedings of the Director of Public Instruction, regarding the establishment of Village Schools by providing them with Normally trained men.
2-7-55	11	do	Correspondence relating to the establishment of a Govt school at Madura

List of Retainable papers for 1855-61

Received Letters. Education Madura Collector's Office.

Date.	Number.	From whom received.	Substance.
[illegible]-58	1615	Secy to the Committee for the erection of a new building for M.Z.S.	forwarding a copy of the Procgs of a meeting of the Inhabitants of Madura held in the [illegible] Mundapam on the 30th Ultimo & calling his attention in particular to the 1st, 2nd & 3rd resolutions
[illegible]-58	1[illegible]	Head Master Zillah School Madura	Requesting to have the enclosed list of subscribers to the fund for the erection of a new building for the Zillah school, published in an early issue or issues of the Madura Gazette
[illegible]-59	435	Do	forwarding the sum of Company's Rs 1296 on account of subscriptions to the erection of a new Zillah school house & requesting to grant him a receipt for the same & to publish the accompanying memo in the next issue of the [illegible] Gazette

List of Retainable papers for 1861. 2

Received Letters. Education Madura Collector's Office.

Date.	Number.	From whom received.	Substance.
259	153	Director of Public Instruction	Memorandum showing the redistribution of the educational Dus made with the sanction of Govt
359	174	Do	Approving of the project of establishing a Reading-room at Por[illegible] amallee & authorizing the Dy Inspector to make the building & furniture of the talug school available to the members of the Reading-room out of school hours.
359	223	Do	Circulating to the Inspector's 5 se[illegible] of standard plans for school houses which have been prepared in the Chief Engineer's Office fr[om] plans drawn by Mr Fowler, pending the completion of the estimates
Do	64	Head Master Zillah School Madura	Forwarding the sum of Company's Rs 205 on account of subscription for the erection of a new Zillah School house & requesting to gran[t] him a receipt for the, [illegible] [illegible] the accompanying [illegible] [illegible] notice in the next [illegible] [illegible] Gazette.

List of Retainable papers for 1855-61

Received Letters. Education Madura Collector's Office.

Date.	Number.	From whom received.	Substance.
5 59	"	Director of Public Instruction	Forwarding conditional notice to the effect that the examination of candidates for certificates as teachers will commence on Monday the 18th July instead of on the 13th June, as previously advertised
9 59	1607	Do.	Requesting to ascertain from the military authorities whether that portion of the Parade ground which he pointed out to him can be made available for the school house at Madura
"	"	"	Extract from a circular letter from the Secy. Principal Inspector General Medical Dept. to the Dy. Inspector General Southern Dn. No 1629 d/ 19th Sept 1860, relative to the new system of providing [illegible] for the civil dispensaries by local [illegible]

List of Retainable papers for 1855-61 3

Received Letters. Education Madura Collector's Office.

Date.	Number.	From whom received.	Substance.
-9-60	1780	Director of Public Instruction	Annexing for his information a copy of a letter addressed to the committee for the erection of a new school house at Madura
2-61	152	Inspector of Schools 5th Dn.	Requesting to place at the disposal of the Ex. Engineer D.P.W. the sum of Rs 6000 granted by Govt for the building of the Madura Zillah school house etc.
5-61	"	Director of Public Instruction	Forwarding Educational notice fixing the places & date of Examination of Candidates for certificates as teachers
-8-61	"	Do	Forwarding memorandum submitting for the consideration of the acting Archdeacon, a few suggestions as to the measures to be taken in this Presidency for the promotion of education among the children of Europ…

EDUCATIONAL NOTIFICATION.

1. With reference to paras 51 to 62 of the Honorable Court of Director's Educational Despatch to the Government of India dated the 19th July 1854, the Director of Public Instruction gives notice that he is prepared to receive application for Grants in aid of Schools either already established or proposed to be established by private subscriptions or endowments.

2. These Grants will be made with a special view to the extension and improvement of the secular education of the people and will be given impartially to all Schools, whether Male or Female, Anglo-Vernacular or Vernacular (so far as the requirements of each particular district, as compared with others and the funds at the disposal of Government may render it desirable) which impart a sound secular education, and the managers of which may consent to submit to the conditions mentioned below. It will be essential to the consideration of applications for aid that the Schools on behalf of which they are preferred, should be under the management of one or more persons who, in the capacity of Proprietors, Patrons, Trustees or Members of a Committee, elected by the Society or Association by which the School may have been founded, will be prepared to undertake the general superintendence of the School, and to be answerable for its permanence for some given time.

3. No Grants will exceed the amount of Funds raised from local or other sources for the purposes for which the Grant is sought; and as a general principle, except in the case of Normal Schools for training teachers, Grants will be made only for specific purposes, and not in the form of simple contributions in aid of the general expences of a School.

4. Except in the case of Normal Schools for training Teachers, Grants will be restricted to those Schools in which some fee, however small, is exacted from the Scholars.

5. All applications for Grants must be accompanied by a declaration that the applicants are prepared to subject the School, on behalf of which the application is made, to the inspection of a Government Inspector, such inspection and examination having no reference to religious instruction, but only to secular education. The applicants must further declare their willingness to conform to the conditions hereunder specified for the regulation of such Grants, and no Grant will be made until it shall have been ascertained from the report of an Inspector,

- 1st. That the case is deserving of assistance.
- 2d. That the Grant applied for will not supersede the efforts of Associations or Individuals.

6. The following are the specific objects for which Grants will be given :

- 1st. The erection, enlargement, or repair of School buildings.
- 2d. The provision of School furniture.
- 3d. The augmentation of the salaries of the teachers, or provision of additional teachers.
- 4th. The provision of stipends for pupil teachers, and of gratuities to teachers who undertake to instruct them.
- 5th. The provision of School books, Maps, and School Apparatus at reduced prices according to the circumstances of the case.

7. The following are the conditions upon which Grants will be made for the objects above specified—

- 1st. It will be a condition of all Grants towards the erection, enlargement, or repair of School buildings, that such rules as shall be laid down in regard to the dimensions and arrangements of the School buildings, with reference to the number of Scholars they are designed to accommodate, shall be duly observed and that the permanent assignment of the buildings for School purposes shall be adequately secured.
- 2d. Applications for Grants for the provision of School furniture must be accompanied by a declaration on the part of the applicants that they will be personally responsible for the due preservation of the furniture of the School, and for its being reserved for the purposes for which it is supplied.
- 3d. Applications for Grants in augmentation of the salaries of teachers or for providing additional teachers, like other applications for aid will be referred to a Government Inspector for report on the merits of the School and qualifications of the teachers, and their continuance will depend upon the periodical reports of the Inspector on the merits and proficiency of the teachers, as ascertained at his periodical examinations of the School.
- 4th. Grants for the payment of stipends to pupil teachers will be made only to those Schools in regard to which the Inspector may report that the Master is competent to instruct such pupil teachers; and the continuance of such stipends as well as the amount of gratuities to be assigned to the Masters for the instruction of the pupil teachers, will depend upon the proficiency of the latter.
- 5th. Grants of School books, Maps, or Apparatus at reduced prices will be accompanied by the condition that the books shall be appropriated bonâ fide to the use of the Masters and Scholars, and that due means shall be taken for their preservation.

8. Grants will also be given in aid of Scholarships and of stipends for Normal students, the rules for which will be notified hereafter.

9. No payments will be made by Government until the proportion of funds, which under the conditions of the Grant is to be contributed from local or other sources, shall have been actually paid.

10. It is to be distinctly understood that Grants in aid will be awarded only on the principle of perfect religious neutrality, and that no preference will be given to any School on the ground that any particular religious doctrines are taught or not taught therein.

11. The Government of India have intimated that the foregoing Rules are to be considered provisional and that they may be eventually superseded by a code of Rules applicable to the whole of India.

A. J. ARBUTHNOT,
Director of Public Instruction.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction, 17th August 1855.

Madras :—Printed by H. SMITH *at the Fort St. George Gazette Press.*

No. 282.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Director of Public Instruction, under date the 18*th March* 1858.

Read the following Extract from the Minutes of Consultation :—

(Here enter 4th September 1857, No. 1238.)

The Director of Public Instruction has deferred taking any steps towards carrying out the measures which have been sanctioned by Government for the improvement of the Village Schools in this Presidency, until some of the students under training in the Government Normal School at Madras should have completed their course of training, and be available for employment as Masters of Vernacular Normal Schools, the establishment of which forms an important feature in the scheme.

2. Six trained Masters are now available for the duty, and with this agency, the Director proposes immediately to establish Normal Schools at Mayaveram in the District of Tanjore, at Cheyoor in the District of Coimbatore, and at Vellore in the District of North Arcot. At the latter place, a Normal class has been in operation for some months in connexion with the Talook School, and under the direction of V. Ruthna Moodelly, Deputy Inspector of Schools, in which fourteen students are under training, five of them being Pial School Masters.

3. The Normal Schools about to be established at Mayaveram and Cheyoor will, in like manner, be connected with Talook Schools ; the Talook School, or a portion of it, being in each case made use of as the practising school in which the students uuder training will be instructed in the practice of their profession.

4. These schools, and such others as may be hereafter established under trained masters, will be placed under the special superintendence of a 5th Inspector, who will shortly be appointed under the sanction conveyed in the Extract from the Minutes of Consultation dated 13th November 1857, No. 1609, and whose special duty it will be to organize and inspect training schools, in addition to the management of a small division which will be placed under his charge with the view of reducing the size of the other Inspectors' Divisions.

5. The Director of Public Instrucion is of opinion that in each Vernacular Normal School, there should be two classes of students under training, one consisting of Village School masters seeking to qualify themselves for the grant which has been sanctioned with the view of raising the qualifications of this class of teachers, and another of persons seeking to qualify for Masterships in the Talook Schools and in others of a similar grade. The first or lowest class should be restricted to bonâ fide Village school masters, and every encouragement should be held out to such persons to enter the higher class, for it must be borne in mind that the main object in view in the establishment of these training schools is, to improve the existing class of Village School Masters, who, from the local influence they usually possess in their villages, are more likely to succeed in attracting scholars, and, from their habits, are more likely to continue in the profession than persons not previously connected with it.

6. The Director sanctions the establishment of the following Normal Scholarships in the Schools at Mayaveram and Cheyoor.

AT MAYAVERAM.

20	Scholarships	@ Rs. 3 ⅌ mensem each	= Rs. 60	⅌ mensem.
10	Do.	@ Rs. 5 Do.	= Rs. 50	Do.
		Total	Rs. 110	

AT CHEYOOR.

15	Scholarships	@ Rs. 3 ⅌ mensem each	= Rs. 45
7	Do.	@ Rs. 5 Do.	= Rs. 35
		Total	Rs. 80

7. At Vellore, scholarships amounting to Rupees 50 per mensem have already been authorized.

8. For each class a standard of attainments on admission must be laid down. That for the first or lower class must of course be extremely elementary. Ability to read an easy book or cadjan with tolerable intelligence, to write fairly to dictation, and to perform easy sums in the first four rules of Arithmetic will be sufficient. Candidates for the higher class should be able to read and write their own language correctly, should have some knowledge of Grammar, and an adequate acquaintance with the first four rules of Arithmetic, simple and compound. In their case some knowledge of English should be considered a recommendation.

9. In the lower class the stipends should be tenable for six months, and in the higher class for one year.

10. The Director regrets that he has not been able to make any provision for the immediate establishment of one or more Vernacular Normal schools in those extensive Districts of which the Vernacular language is Telugu. The majority of the students who have hitherto entered the Normal school at Madras are Tamil men, and of the few whose language is Telugu, not one can be spared for the duty, all those who passed being required for employment in the Anglo-Vernacular schools at Bellary, Rajahmundry and Cuddapah. The Director requests that Captain Macdonald and Mr. Fortey, in communication with the Principal of the Normal School, will devise measures for inducing students from the Anglo-Vernacular schools in their respective Divisions to enter that institution.

11. The Director, in his letter of the 10th July last, expressed himself doubtful of the practicability of Captain Macdonald's proposal that classes for training Village teachers should be at once established in connexion with every Provincial, Zillah and Talook school, but suggested that a commencement might be made with the agency available in the Provincial and Zillah Schools, and perhaps in a few of the Talook schools.

12. At present the Talook schools, from the course of instruction pursued in them being mainly Vernacular, would be better adapted than any others for the establishment of such classes, were it not for the inefficiency of the Masters usually employed in them, but on the alterations contemplated in the course of instruction in the lower classes of the Provincial and Zillah schools being brought into operation, these institutions will likewise furnish practising classes, or the means of forming such, as the substantive instruction in the lower classes will be imparted entirely through the medium of the Vernacular.

13. The Director requests that Captain Macdonald and Mr. Fortey will consider and report on the feasibility of establishing such classes in connexion with the schools now existing in their respective divisions. The experiment might be tried in the first instance in the Provincial Schools at Bellary and Rajahmundry, and in the Zillah school at Berhampore; and, for this purpose, the Director sanctions an expenditure of Rs. 50 per mensem for the establishment of Normal scholarships in each of these schools on the scale authorized for the Normal School at Cheyoor (see preceding para: 6.) These scholarships, as well as those to be given in the Normal Schools at Mayaveram, Cheyoor, and Vellore, will, for the present, be disbursed out of the scholarship fund assigned to the respective divisions.

14. A Normal Class has already been established by Dr. Gundert at Mangalore in connexion with German Mission School. It contains 12 students, who receive stipends of Rs. 3 per mensem, and are being trained with a view to their employment as Masters in Talook Schools. It is very desirable that a similar class should be established in Malabar, and the appointment of T. Kristna Iyer, who passed first on the list of students leaving the Normal School, to the situation of 2d Master in the Provincial School at Calicut, will probably render it feasible to establish such a class in connexion with that Institution. Colonel Pears will be good enough to consider the subject in communication with Mr. Thompson and Dr. Gundert, and to report whether any portion of Kristna Iyer's time can be devoted to this object. The Director will be prepared to sanction a grant similar to that authorized at Mangalore, viz. Rs. 36 per mensem, for the maintenance of 12 Normal Scholarships, to be disbursed from the Scholarship fund assigned to the District of Malabar.

15. It has been the practice in the Normal school at Madras to require every student appointed to Stipendiary Normal scholarships to sign, on his admission to such scholarship, an agreement binding himself to complete the prescibed course of instruction, and, on the completion thereof, to serve in the Educational Department for five years, in the event of his services being required, or, in default, to refund the amount of stipend drawn by him. The Government of India have directed that a similar rule should be introduced generally. They desire that each Normal student who receives a stipend, or is instructed gratuitously, may be required to bind himself in person and by surety, under a moderate penalty, to serve the Government as a school master at the established rates of pay for a certain period. The rule has been carried out at Mangalore. At Vellore the Director believes it has not yet been introduced.

16. The Director is of opinion that in the Normal schools and classes now about to be established, and also in the case of all students who may be hereafter admitted into the Vellore school, it should be strictly insisted on, for, otherwise, the schools will frequently be resorted to by persons who have no intention of following the profession of a school master, for the sake of the stipendiary or gratuitous instruction afforded in them. Forms of the agreements which should be demanded are annexed. In the case of bonâ fide Village school Masters, admitted as free students, but not receiving stipends, the execution of an agreement may be dispensed with.

17. The next point for consideration is the standard of qualifications to be laid down for the attainment of the certificate, which is to entitle the Village School Master, whether trained or untrained, to the grants authorized in the foregoing Extract from the Minutes of Consultation.

18. Captain Macdonald suggested the following standard:

I. Ability to read with correctness and intelligence ordinary Prose.

II. Fair hand-writing.

III. Tolerably correct writing from dictation.

IV. Arithmetic as far as Proportion.

V. Geography, so far as it can be taught from the Map of the world and of India, and India somewhat more in detail.

VI. History of India, so far as it can be taught from the Hindustani Charitra.

VII. Telugu Grammar so far as contained in the Nursapore Abridgment.

19. This standard may be adopted for the present, the Brief Sketches of History of Asia and Pope's 2nd Catechism of Grammar being substituted in Tamil for the corresponding works in Telugu. Hereafter it will be desirable to add to the list of subjects some elementary manual on the art of teaching, but at present nothing sufficiently simple is available.

20. Mr. Fowler will be good enough to submit a scheme of the course of instruction he would propose for the higher class in the Normal Schools. The forms of Certificates to be given to students of this class will be settled in connexion with the general question of Certificates of qualification for the various grades of teachers employed in the Department, which is now under the consideration of the Director.

21. It will be observed that the expenditure to be incurred in the grants to certificated Village teachers is, for the present, to be limited to Rs. 500 per mensem. The sum available being limited, it is desirable that the experiment should be tried at first in a few localities only, and, in each case, over a limited extent of country. The Talooks immediately adjoining the three Normal schools at Mayaveram, Cheyoor and Vellore, will naturally be selected in the first instance, and if Normal classes should be established in connexion with the Provincial Schools at Bellary and Rajahmundry, the experiment might be attempted in each of these Districts. The Director of Public Instruction authorizes the following assignment of the sum sanctioned.

For the South Tamil Division, to be expended in grants to certificated village teachers in the Talooks adjoining the projected Normal School at Mayaveram—Rs. 150 per mensem.

For the North Tamil Division, to be expended in grants to certificated village teachers in the Talooks adjoining Cheyoor and Vellore.................... Rs. 150 per mensem. Rupees 200 per mensem will remain to be divided between the two Telugu Divisions when the localities of the projected Normal Classes shall have been determined on.

22. According to the scheme, as sanctioned, the grants to be made to the certificated teachers are to be of two kinds.

1st a grant of books and maps sufficient to enable the teacher to qualify for the certificate of the next highest grade, the cost of which is estimated by Captain Macdonald at Rs. 2 for each teacher.

2d an annual grant to be made on the expiration of a year on the result of the annual inspection of the teachers' school, and the amount of which is to depend partly on the number of pupils attending the school, and partly on their proficiency. For every pupil who is able to read and write tolerably well, to work sums in the first four rules of Arithmetic, and who have some knowledge of Grammar and of Geography, the teacher is to receive 2 annas per mensem and 1 anna per mensem for the others. These grants, the average amount of which is estimated at Rs. 30 per annum, are to be made in books, which the teachers will be at liberty to sell, with a view to the dissemination of useful school books by the Village Teachers.

23. A book Depôt will be established at each Normal School, and at each school in connexion with which a Normal School may be formed, and in these depôts, large supplies of elementary books suited for elementary instruction will be deposited. The Inspector, who awards the grant, will give the teacher an order on the Curator of the Depôt for a supply of books to the value of the grant, and the teacher will be at liberty to make his own selection.

24. It only remains to be determined by what agency the examinations for certificates shall be conducted. The annual inspection of the schools of the certificated teachers, on the results of which the annual grants will depend, will of course be held by the Inspector of the Division, or one of his Deputies, but in regard to the examination of candidates for certificates in those Districts in which the Normal Schools will be placed under the superintendence of the Inspector of Training Schools, it seems questionable whether the examination of candidates for certificates, whether trained or untrained, should not be held by the latter officer. The Director will be glad to receive the views of the Inspectors on this point.

25. A copy of a Notification which the Director proposes to issue with reference to the establishment of the Normal Schools at Mayaveram and Cheyoor is annexed to these proceedings. It will serve as a guide to the Inspectors in preparing notifications regarding the establishment of Normal classes in connexion with other schools.

Ordered that Extract from these proceedings be communicated to the several Inspectors of Schools, to Dr. Gundert, Deputy Inspector of Schools, to the Principal of the Normal School, and to the several Collectors.

(True Extract)

A. J. ARBUTHNOT,

Director of Public Instruction.

To The Collector of Madura

EDUCATIONAL NOTICE.

1. It is hereby notified that a Normal School for training Talook and Village School Masters is about to be established at Mayaveram.

2. The object of this school is

1st.—to train teachers for employment in the Government Talook schools and in other schools of a similar grade.

2nd.—to train Village School Masters.

Ten Scholarships of Rs. 5 per mensem each.
Twenty of Rs. 3 per mensem each.

3. Thirty stipendiary scholarships of the amounts noted in the margin, will be attached to the school, and will be awarded on the result of an examination to be held at Mayaveram on the 4th May 1858.

4. Candidates for scholarships of the first grade must be at least 17 years of age, and free from any bodily infirmity tending to impair their usefulness as School Masters.

5. They will be required to produce certificates of moral character and conduct, and pass a satisfactory examination in the following subjects.

Tamil. Ability to read intelligently the Tamil Primer and 2nd Book of Lessons used in the Talook schools.

Ability to write a fair hand and with tolerable correctness of spelling.

Grammar. A knowledge of Pope's 2nd Catechism of Grammar, and ability to parse and explain the construction of easy sentences selected from the reading books.

Arithmetic. The first four rules, simple and compound.

Geography. The definitions and the Geography of India.

English. A knowledge of English is not essential, but some acquaintance with it will be a recommendation.

6. The scholarships available will be awarded to such of the candidates as may exhibit the greatest proficiency at the examination, provided they reach the standard above laid down. Each stipendiary scholar will be considered a probationer for the first month after his election, to enable the Master in charge of the Normal School to form an opinion as to his aptitude for the art of teaching. Subject to this proviso, each scholarship will be tenable for one year, during which period the Normal students will receive such instruction as will qualify them for Masterships in Talook schools, to which, after obtaining the prescribed certificate of qualification, they will be eligible in preference to other candidates not possessing such certificates.

7. Persons failing to obtain Scholarships, but passing the prescribed examination for admission, will be admissible into the Normal School as free students.

8. Every stipendiary scholar and free student admitted into the 1st class of the Normal school, will be required to sign an agreement in the form A or B, as the case may be, binding himself to prosecute his studies in the Normal School until he shall have obtained a certificate of qualification, and to serve in the Educational Department, if required, for five years, or in default, to pay the penalties specified in the agreement.

9. The Scholarships of the 2nd grade, of which twenty, at Rupees 3 per mensem each, are assigned to the Normal School, have been sanctioned with the view of enabling the Masters of Village Schools to place themselves under training, and to qualify for the grant which the Government offer to teachers of this class.

10. These grants are as follows :

1st.—a grant of books and maps to the value of Rs. 2 to every Village School Master who may pass an examination according to the standard subjoined.

I. Ability to read with correctness and intelligence ordinary prose.

II. Fair handwriting.

III. Tolerably correct writing from dictation.

IV. Arithmetic as far as Proportion.

V. Geography, so far as it can be taught from the Map of the World and of India, and India somewhat more in detail.

VI. Brief Sketches of the History of Asia.

VII. Pope's 1st and 2nd Catechisms of Grammar.

2nd.—an annual grant commencing on the expiration of one year, and to be made on the result of the inspection of the Certificated teacher's school at the rate of two annas per mensem for each pupil, who is able to read and write fairly, to work sums in the first four rules of Arithmetic and who passes a satisfactory examination in Pope's 1st Catechism of Grammar and in the Map of India; and at the rate of one anna for each pupil who, though not coming up to the above standard, has received regular instruction. This grant, like that awarded on the teacher's obtaining his certificate, will be made in books, which will be supplied to the teacher from the Government Depôt at low prices, and which he will be at liberty to sell to his pupils and to the public generally.

11. Candidates for admission to Scholarships of the 2nd class must be at least 17 years of age. They must be able to read an easy book or cadjan with tolerable intelligence, to write fairly to dictation, and to perform easy sums in the first four rules of Arithmetic. The scholarships will be tenable for six months, during which time the scholars will receive instruction in the subjects prescribed in para: 10, and will be trained in the art and method of teaching.

12. Candidates for admission to this class, who may fail to obtain scholarships, but may pass the prescribed examination, will be admissible into the Normal School as free students.

13. Every stipendiary scholar and free student admitted into the 2nd class of the Normal School, will be required to sign an agreement in the form C or D, as the case may be, binding himself to prosecute his studies in the Normal School until he shall have obtained a Certificate of qualification as a Village School Master, and thereafter to devote himself to the profession of Village School Master for not less than five years, or, in default, to pay the penalties prescribed.

14. In the case of boná fide Village School Masters, who have been actually engaged in teaching for not less than one year, and who may be admitted into the Normal School as free students, the execution of the agreement will be dispensed with.

15. Persons desiring to enter into the Normal School should send their names to T. Vencatacharry, Deputy Inspector of Schools at Mayaveram, on or before the 30th April. The examination of candidates will take place at the Talook School House at Mayaveram on Tuesday the 4th May, and the Normal School will commence work on Thursday the 7th of the same month.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, *25th March* 1858.

A. J. ARBUTHNOT,

Director of Public Instruction.

A.

Form of Agreement to be executed by Stipendiary Normal Scholars of the 1st Class.

I, A.—B.—having been admitted as a stipendiary scholar in the Government Normal School (or class) at on a stipend of Rs. 5 per mensem, do hereby engage, in consideration of the advantages of such scholarship, to prosecute my studies in the said Normal School until I shall obtain a certificate of qualification as a Talook School Master of the 2nd grade, and to serve for not less than five years in any of the Talook Schools in the District of or or in which my services may be required, or in default thereof, to refund the amount I shall have received from Government on account of my scholarship.

(Signed) A. B.

In the presence of
E. F.
G. H.

I hold myself responsible for the performance of the above agreement.

(Signed) C. D.

In the presence of
I. K.
L. M.

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B.

Form of Agreement to be executed by the Free Normal Scholar of the 1st Class.

I, A.—B.—having been admitted as a Free Scholar in the Government Normal School (or class) at , do hereby engage, in consideration of the instruction to be imparted to me gratuitously, to prosecute my studies in the said Normal School until I shall obtain a certificate of qualification as a Talook School Master of the 2nd grade, and to serve for not less than five years in any of the Talook Schools in the District of or or in which my services may be required, or in default thereof, to pay the sum of Rs. 20 as a penalty.

(Signed) A. B.

In the presence of

C.

D.

I hold myself responsible for the performance of the above agreement.

(Signed) E. F.

In the presence of

I.

K.

C.

Form of agreement to be executed by Stipendiary Normal Scholars of the 2d class.

I, A.—B—having been admitted as a stipendiary scholar in the Government Normal School (or class) at on a stipend of Rs. 3 per mensem, do hereby engage, in consideration of the advantages of such Scholarship, to prosecute my studies in the said Normal School until I shall obtain a Certificate of qualification as a Village School Master, and there-after to devote myself to the profession of Village School Master, for not less than five years, or in default thereof, to refund the amount I shall have received from Government on account of my Scholarship.

(Signed) A. B.

In the presence of

C.

D.

I hold myself responsible for the performance of the above agreement.

(Signed) E. F.

In the presence of

G.

H.

D.

Form of agreement to be executed by Free Normal Scholars of the 2d class.

I, A.—B.—having been admitted as a Free Scholar in the Government Normal School (or class) at , do hereby engage, in consideration of the instruction to be imparted to me gratuitously, to prosecute my studies in the said Normal School until I shall obtain a certificate of qualification as a Village School Master, and there-after to devote

myself to the profession of Village School Master for not less than five years, or in default thereof, to pay to the Inspector of schools, or to any person authorized by him, the sum of Rs. 10 as a penalty.

(Signed) A. B.

In the presence of

C.

D.

I hold myself responsible for the performance of the above agreement.

(Signed) E. F.

In the presence of

I.

K.

9

Fort Saint George, Public Consultation of 8*th September* 1857.

No. 15. Read the following letter from A. J. ARBUTHNOT, Esq., Director of Public Instruction; to the Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Palmanair, 10th July 1857, No. 656.

SIR,

I had hoped to have been able at a much earlier period to submit, for the consideration of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, some definite proposition for the extension of sound elementary education among those classes of the community, for whom instruction must be provided either in, or in the immediate neighbourhood of, their own villages. Various causes have tended to delay the preparation of such a scheme. First, the great difficulty of the subject rendered me unwilling to recommend the expenditure of public money in experimenting upon any of the various schemes which had been brought into operation in other parts of India until I had been able to satisfy myself, by an attentive study of their details and by some observation of their working, whether any of them were suited to the circumstances of this Presidency. In the second place, two important wants had to be supplied, both of which were more or less essential to the bringing into operation any measure that might be determined on for the education of the masses. 1st, the provision of suitable vernacular school books, 2nd, a staff of trained Native teachers who might be put in charge of vernacular training schools or classes in which the teachers of village schools and candidates for those situations might be instructed and trained.

2. In my letter of the 26th January 1856, I addressed Government at some length with reference to the course of elementary instruction for which provision would have to be made in the several languages of this Presidency. The labors of the Rev. Mr. Pope at Tanjore, aided by Vencatacharry, one of the Deputy Inspectors of Schools, whose whole time has been devoted to the preparation of school books, and those of the Professor of Vernacular Literature in the Presidency College, have already supplied our most pressing wants, so far as the Tamil language is concerned. The completion of the work in Tamil and translation of the Tamil school books into the other languages of Southern India, is progressing, and before the close of the official year which has just commenced, I have every expectation of being in a position to report that a tolerably complete series of the books requisite for imparting a sound elementary education in each of the four principal vernacular languages of this Presidency, has been supplied. Much revision and frequent additions to the stock will no doubt be required; but I am of opinion that so far as books are concerned, enough progress has already been made to admit of our commencing any measures that may be determined on for the improvement and extension of elementary education.

3. The provision of the second of the two wants, to which I have adverted, viz., a staff of trained masters competent to conduct training schools or classes for the instruction and training of village school masters, is of necessity a more tardy process than that of compiling school books. Books when once compiled may be multiplied rapidly. Teachers can only be trained gradually, and although the labor of the training master may be simultaneously applied to several pupils, the number of the latter must be comparatively limited, and for each class the same process has to be gone through. The question as to what would be the best means of providing for the training of vernacular teachers was one of the first which engaged my attention on my appointment to my present office. The great difficulty was to find persons combining the necessary attainments and skill in the art of teaching with such a knowledge of the vernacular language as would be required for the instruction and training of persons ignorant of any language but their own. The conclusion at which I arrived after very careful consideration of the subject was that in order to provide the requisite staff of training masters, it would be necessary to establish at the Presidency a Normal school under the management of a thoroughly well-trained English training master, in which Native students who had made some progress in the subjects usually embraced in an English education should be trained in the art of teaching, continuing at the same time the study of their vernacular languages so as to qualify them for imparting, through the medium of their own languages, the knowledge acquired by them in the Normal school through the medium of English. This arrangement having been proposed and sanctioned, the Normal school, as His Lordship is aware, was opened on the 3rd March 1856. Twenty students are now under training, some of whom by the end of the present year will, I trust, be found well qualified to take charge of vernacular training schools.

4. In anticipation, then, of the provision of a skilled agency of this character and on the ground that the necessary supply of school books will ere long be forthcoming, it appears to me that the time has come for determining the manner in which this agency is to be applied towards the improvement and extension of elementary education.

5. Before proceeding to discuss the proposition which I am about to make, it may be well that I should briefly advert to the various experiments which have been attempted or projected in other parts of India, as well as in this Presidency, with the view of carrying out this important object.

6. These measures may be shortly stated as follows:

1st. The system organized in the North Western Provinces for the improvement of indigenous schools by means of inspection and the distribution of rewards to deserving teachers and scholars, comprehending the establishment, at the head quarters of each Tahsildar, of a Government tahsil school which is intended to serve as a model for the surrounding village schools.

2nd. The system of Hulkabundee schools as it is designated, by which is meant the establishment of schools in circles of villages, which are supported by a rate voluntarily raised by the inhabitants.

3rd. The very similar system organized by Mr. G. N. Taylor in the sub-division of the Rajahmundry district.

4th. The measures which have been introduced experimentally in the Lower Provinces of Bengal.

7. Each of these measures is based upon the principle that the main expense of elementary education must be borne by the people themselves, the aid of Government being limited to the establishment of model schools, the provision of an inspecting agency, and to the disbursement of a limited sum in distributing rewards to the most deserving schools.

The plan originally organized in the North West Provinces.

8. The system originally organized in the North West Provinces by the late Mr. Thomason may be shortly described. In each of the districts selected for the experiment, an Officer was appointed under the designation of Zillah Visitor, whose duty it was, aided by three Subordinate Inspecting Officers, to visit the indigenous schools in the district, provide the masters with suitable school books when they were willing to accept them, and periodically to distribute rewards to the most deserving masters and pupils. They were also to give instruction to the masters in the best methods of teaching, to point out to them how the books were to be used, and generally to do what they could towards making them better teachers. In each district a certain number of schools were established by Government under the designation of tahsil schools, which were intended to serve as model schools to the surrounding villages. These schools apparently were placed under the special superintendence of the Zillah Visitor. Besides inspecting existing schools, it was the duty of the Zillah Visitors and their Assistants to encourage the inhabitants of villages where there were no schools to establish schools and to aid them in doing so.

9. The success of the measure appears to have been considered unquestionable, and in 1853, the late Governor General recommended its extension throughout the North West Provinces and also in the Lower Provinces of Bengal. But it seems to have been felt of late that some better guarantee for the permanence of the schools thus improved by Government was wanted, and it new appears to be giving way to the system of circle schools supported by a local cess which, with the aid of the Revenue Authorities, has been brought into extensive operation in the North West Provinces. It is shown by Mr. Reid's reports that one third of the indigenous schools annually disappear from the returns. Of 3,329 schools existing at the close of the official year 1851-52, 1,115 were broken up in the course of the following year. The returns for the two succeeding years exhibit very similar results. Adverting to this want of permanence of the schools brought under inspection, Mr. Reid observes that discouraging as it is, the labors of the department "are not altogether thrown away. The teachers find employment in other families or "villages, where they are again visited and any instruction previously imparted carried on. Many "causes," he states, "operate against the permanency of village schools whose existence is depen-

"dent either on the will of the patron where the teacher is the domestic tutor, or on the abundance "or failure of the harvest when the Zemindars unite to support a school." In his report for 1853-54, adverting to the same subject, he remarks that in many cases where the schools have been abolished, "the teachers are readily engaged by other parties living mayhap in the same, "and a neighbouring and accessible village where many of the former pupils attend the school." But though the evil may be in reality less than at first sight it appears, it cannot be denied that such want of permanency must be a very serious obstruction and one which, when determining upon a plan for the advancement of elementary education generally, it is highly desirable to guard against.

Schools supported by a voluntary rate.

10. The system of Hulkabundee schools supported by a local cess, which, as I have mentioned, are gradually superseding the indigenous schools, is nearly identical with that established by Mr. Taylor in the sub-division of the Rajahmundry district. The features therefore of these two systems, or rather of this one system which has been thus brought into operation in two different portions of the empire, may be considered with special reference to the Rajahmundry schools, on the working of which I have recently received a detailed report from the Inspector of the division in which they are situated.

11. These schools, as His Lordship in Council is aware, are supported by a rate raised by the inhabitants, the aid of Government being limited to training teachers, inspection, and providing them with suitable school books which however are not given, but are sold to the pupils. The amount of the subscriptions of course varies, but usually the salary of the master is Rupees 5 per mensem. The rate is collected by the revenue officers with the other revenue collections, and the payments which have to be made from it are disbursed by the same officers by whom the accounts of the receipts and disbursements are kept and forwarded to the Sub-Collector's Office.

12. Such a system, it is evident, can only be carried on where the European revenue officers take considerable interest in its working. Captain Macdonald writes, "The scheme is one "which would fail in any other hands except those of the Collector. It requires all the weight "of his name and local influence to obtain the promise of the subscriptions in the first instance; "it requires a numerous body of subordinate officials scattered over every talook to collect the "subscriptions when promised, to pay the village schoolmasters regularly and to deal with "numerous other little local details, and finally it requires in every district a central office to "dispose of the mass of miscellaneous vernacular correspondence, returns and accounts with "which such an establishment must be attended and which even in the sub-division of Rajah-"mundry, when the experiment was limited to three talooks, had increased to such an extent "that Mr. Robinson was obliged to remove the papers into the Sheristadar's department. The "Collector has all the machinery at hand for all this sort of work. No one else has, or can have "it." This would undoubtedly prove to be a difficulty in the way of its universal introduction, for it is not to be expected that all the revenue authorities throughout the country will have the inclination, even if they have the leisure, to attend to duties which many of them will consider as more or less extraneous to the proper duties of their office.

13. But there is another more important difficulty which seems almost entirely to bar the general adoption of the system in this Presidency. In the sub-division of Rajahmundry, as in the North West Provinces, the prevailing tenures are joint rent; and the rate which is in point of fact a fixed annual addition to the revenue of the village, falls lightly on individual renters. This, Captain Macdonald observes, will not be the case in proprietory estates or in villages farmed to renters who will usually be unwilling to tax themselves for the benefit of their tenants, while in Ryotwar villages the necessity of settling with each individual Ryot will entail still greater difficulties.

14. Both in the North West Provinces and in Rajahmundry the rate is called a voluntary rate, and it was upon the understanding that it was such, that its imposition was sanctioned; but from the information which has come before me I very much question whether the designation is correct.

15. Captain Macdonald made some enquiries on the subject, but from his position as an Inspector of Schools, naturally found some difficulty in eliciting the true state of the case. He mentions however that petitions are occasionally sent up to the authorities by the so-called voluntary rate-payers, praying to be relieved from it. His observations on the subject are as follows: "There was also another point which I was desirous of ascertaining but regarding "which I did not like for obvious reasons to ask too many questions. I had understood that it "was a question how far these subscriptions for educational purposes were perfectly voluntary. "In a matter of this kind the subordinate revenue authorities have it in their power to exer-"cise a considerable amount of indirect pressure; and numerous petitions, it was said, had been "presented, and were still being presented, praying for the abolition of the educational cess. "I was generally told however, when I alluded to the subject, that there was no desire what-"ever to stop the subscriptions. At Paykairoo indeed the principal Ryots assembled told me "that they would willingly give more if Government would only allow them an English "teacher; and in another village I was told that the education obtainable under the present "system was not only better but cheaper than under the old one. My enquiries were how-"ever, as already stated, very limited and superficial; and as I had some doubts whether, to a "stranger in my official position, the villages would like to say any thing against the schools, "I received their statements cum grano salis. I have since learnt that petitions of the kind I "have alluded to still pour in occasionally."

16. Mr. Robinson who was in charge of the sub-division for some months writes more decidedly. In a Memorandum which he has lately communicated to the Deputy Inspector of Schools in Malabar and Canara, he remarks that "under a joint village system as existent in the North "West Provinces or Rajahmundry where the demand is not fixed and the Collector has the "power to enhance the collective demand on a village at his discretion, the school tax is simply "a discretionary enhancement of the demand and assignment of this amount to the educational "wants of the people. The Collector would easily assess the demand and tell the people that it "is their revenue demand for the year and leave them to make the so-called amerkam or distri-"bution themselves and carry it to the head of Land revenue. To have it spent among them-"selves makes even an enhancement somewhat popular, and the half dozen or dozen intelligent "joint renters are easily persuaded of their interest in conciliating the Collector and consenting "to the cess. They know that under ordinary circumstances it would be levied whether they "are willing or not. Consequently if the general assessment of a rapidly improving village be "not heavy on the whole, as is the case in Rajahmundry nothing can be fairer than to raise the "revenue of the village and nothing easier than call it a voluntary cess for education and "nothing can be more liberal on the part of Government than to forego this increase of revenue "and to allow it to be set apart for educational purposes."

17. If the foregoing statement of the practical working of the Rajahmundry school system be correct, the rate can scarcely be called a voluntary one in the usual acceptation of that term.

Schemes attempted in the Lower Provinces in Bengal.

18. In the Lower Provinces of Bengal several plans for the advancement of elementary education appear to have been tried. In some of the districts, Mr. Thomason's original system of improving the indigenous schools by periodical inspections, distributing books and money rewards, has been introduced. In others the most "promising* schools have been "formed into sets or circles of 3, 4, or 5, ac-"cording to circumstances and to each school "is attached a qualified teacher who is paid by "Government Rupees 15 a month and who goes about instructing the Gooroomabashoys* in "their duty, and the more advanced boys of "each school in the higher subjects of instruc-"tion." Encouragement is also given to elementary education by means of scholarships of the value of Rupees 4 a month offered to the best pupils of vernacular schools, some of which are tenable in vernacular normal schools and others in the anglo vernacular zillah schools; and lastly it has been attempted to encourage

*See Report on public Instruction in the Lower Provinces in the Bengal Presidency for 1855-56, p.p. 11-12-13.

* *Village Schoolmasters.*

the establishment of a better class of elementary schools by the application of the grant-in-aid rules, but hitherto apparently with but little success.

19. In this Presidency the operations of Government for the improvement of indigenous education are at present confined to the experiment in progress in the sub-division of the Rajahmundry district and to that sanctioned on Mr. Richards' recommendation for the improvement of the village schools supported by the two great Missionary Societies in Tinnevelly and the other Southern districts. Mr. Richards has recommended that the latter scheme should be applied to the village schools generally. It consists in laying down a standard of attainments, furnishing each village schoolmaster, who may be willing to qualify, with the necessary books at cost price and also with directions for using them, and on his passing a satisfactory examination in the several subjects prescribed, making him a monthly grant of Rupees 2, provided he can shew that he has not less than 25 bonâ fide pupils, that he places his school under inspection and declares his readiness to adopt such a system of instruction and management as may be recommended to him by the Inspector through his subordinates, the continuance of the grant depending upon the Master's following the system laid down for him and on the progress of the school being satisfactory.

Mr. Richards' plan for improving the village schools.

20. This plan, Mr. Richards observes " is simple and easy of trial, it admits of being " carried out at once without requiring any further agency than has been already sanctioned and " provided, and it involves but little interference with the prejudices of the people." The objections to it are, that it does not hold out any sufficiently definite inducements to the Masters to improve themselves beyond the standard laid down to entitle them to the grant; that the amount of the grant is not made in any way to depend upon the success of the Master in attracting scholars, provided the prescribed number be under instruction ; and that it involves a multiplicity of small money payments which would probably be attended with inconvenience.

21. Captain Macdonald has proposed another plan very similar in its principles but differing in detail and free from the objections above alluded to. He recommends that each village Schoolmaster who may pass an examination according to a prescribed standard (the standard proposed by him is nearly the same as that named by Mr. Richards), should receive a 4th class certificate and one copy of each of the books prescribed in the curriculum for the four junior classes of a Talook School, a map of India, and a map of the world, the total value of which is estimated at Rupees 2, and also a manual of directions for his guidance, and forms of certain periodical returns which should be kept in all schools under inspection ; that at the expiration of a year, his school should be examined, and that in the event of the examination being on the whole satisfactory, the teacher should receive a grant at the rate of 2 annas per mensem for each pupil who is able to read and write tolerably well, to work sums in the four first rules of Arithmetic, and evinces some knowledge of Grammar and of Geography, and at the rate of 1 anna per mensem for the more backward boys. This grant to be made, not in money, but in books. " This annual gift of books," Captain Macdonald observes, "is the benefit," which he proposes that "the teacher should derive " from his certificate, provided his school be properly conducted. Assuming the number of his " pupils to be 30 and reckoning 10 to come under the 1st division and 20 under the 2nd, the " donation would be equivalent to an allowance of Rupees 30 per annum, or Rupees 2-8 per

Captain Macdonald's scheme.

" mensem. This allowance would of course be in addition to whatever school fees the teacher " might succeed in realizing, and would only be claimable for the number of months which each " pupil had been bonâ fide attending the school, which would be ascertained by the register and " monthly returns, and checked by occasional inspections."

22. With the view of inducing Village Schoolmasters to improve themselves beyond the standard prescribed for the attainment of the annual allowance above proposed, and of affording a stimulus generally to teachers of this class, Captain Macdonald suggests that each Master who may be able to pass a further examination corresponding with the course of study prescribed for the 3rd class of a Talook School, should receive a third class certificate and a present of the books requisite to enable him to obtain a second class certificate. These additional certificates, he remarks, would be passports to promotion. "The qualifications " of the village teachers being defined by a fixed standard and registered, the selections " for the junior Masterships of the Government Talook Schools would be made from " amongst the best qualified among them. All therefore would have the strongest motive for " rendering themselves more and more fitted for the duties of their profession." He does not propose that any additional annual grant should be attached to the additional certificates. To enable the Village Schoolmasters to obtain the requisite instruction in the subjects they will be called upon to teach as well as in the proper method of organizing and conducting a Village School, Captain Macdonald recommends the establishment of a Normal class for this purpose in connexion with every Provincial, Zillah, and Talook School, in which a certain number of Village Schoolmasters should be trained, receiving for six months a subsistence allowance of Rupees 3 per mensem. This period, he considers, will be usually sufficient to enable the student to obtain the acquirements proposed for a fourth class certificate ; and as an inducement to them to complete the course within this period, he would make it a rule that the subsistence allowance should cease at the expiration of six months. Upon this plan, he estimates the cost of bringing into operation 2,000 Village Schools at Rupees 40,000,* and the annual expense to Government of maintaining them by a donation of 30 Rupees worth of books to each teacher, at Rupees 60,000 ; which sum would provide an useful elementary education for 60,000 children at an annual cost to the State of one Rupee for each child. The cost of further extending the scheme would of course be in the same proportion.

* *Subsistence money of 2,000 teachers for 6 months at Rupees 3 per mensem for each teacher* ....*Rupees*...	36,000
Supplies of books for the above at Rupees 2 each.................. ,, ...	4,000
Total Rupees...	40,000

23. Captain Macdonald lays great stress on the advantages of making the annual grants in books rather than by a money payment. "There is at present," he writes, "considerable diffi- " culty in inducing people to buy books ; and the most strenuous opponents to their introduc- " tion are generally speaking, the village teachers themselves. Under the system proposed, an " increasing proportion of this class of men would have the strongest motive for trying to cir- " culate them. On their sale, the subsistence of the certificated village teacher, so far as it " would be derived from Government, would depend. On the other hand, the inconveniences " attendant on monthly payments in money to a multitude of Schoolmasters scattered all over " the country, would be avoided. The teachers would be provided with a stock of books amply " sufficient for the use of their schools ; and the books, whether sold to their pupils or to other " persons, would probably be read. Few persons buy a book without intending to read it, " while books given as presents are frequently never looked into."

24. After an attentive consideration of the several schemes above detailed, I am disposed to think that that suggested by Captain Macdonald is, with some alterations in the details, better adapted to the present circumstances of this Presidency than any other that has been suggested. It is clear, I think, that the Rajahmundry system cannot be introduced into Ryotwar districts upon the principle upon which its establishment was sanctioned, viz., that the rate should be raised voluntarily; and as I have already stated, it appears to me to be more than questionable, from the account which has been given of its working by one of the Officers who has been engaged in administering it, whether even in Rajahmundry it can properly be called a voluntary rate. Nor do any of the other systems which have been brought into operation in the other Presidencies appear equally well adapted to the purpose. What I have designated as Mr. Thomason's original scheme, appears to have been defective in that it did not hold out to the teachers any definite prospect of receiving a fixed addition to their income as a reward for their labors in introducing and carrying on an improved system of instruction; and to this I should imagine that the great want of permanency of a large proportion of the schools brought under inspection must, in some measure, be ascribed.

25. The Bengal plan of appointing a Government teacher to a circle of schools whose duty it is to visit them in turn and to give instruction to the teachers and also to the more advanced pupils, is altogether unsuited to the present state of vernacular education in this Presidency. It presupposes the possibility of obtaining the services of a body of efficient vernacular Schoolmasters on salaries of Rupees 15 per mensem qualified to act as training Masters. With the agency at present available, it would be utterly impracticable here.

26. Nor can I anticipate for many years to come the possibility of effecting any marked improvement in the education of those classes for whom instruction must be provided in their own villages by the application of the rules under which grants are made to schools of a higher order. These rules presume an appreciation of the advantages of education which it is vain to look for among village communities or among the lower classes in the towns. The attempt to apply the grant-in-aid system to the establishment of village schools has been made in Bengal and has resulted in failure, and with the view of overcoming the difficulties which have been met with, it has been proposed by the Director of Public Instruction in those Provinces that in the case of vernacular schools the rules should be so relaxed as to admit of the Government grant being in the proportion of three to one to the amount required to be contributed from local sources. I need hardly say that I consider the plan proposed by Captain Macdonald to be preferable to any attempt at the introduction of the grant-in-aid system accompanied by so great a relaxation of the principle upon which it is based.

27. I have selected Captain Macdonald's in preference to Mr. Richard's scheme on the ground that it makes the amount of the grant dependent partly on the progress and partly on the number of the pupils and consequently affords a continued stimulus to the teacher to improve his school both in respect of numbers and of proficiency. The adoption of a graduated scale of certificates may also prove beneficial, though I am doubtful whether much value will be attached to these certificates unless they carry with them a corresponding increase to the Government grant. Captain Macdonald's proposal that the grant should be made in books instead of in money, has much to recommend it, but here again it seems problematical whether grants of this description will prove a sufficient inducement. I should wish however to be permitted to try the system of payment in books and in the event of its failing to substitute a money payment either wholly or in part.

28. It is evidently essential to the success of this or of any plan for the improvement and extension of elementary education, that training classes should be established on an extensive scale, and here I am disposed to think that Captain Macdonald has somewhat under-estimated the difficulties which at present exist from the want of the necessary agency. He proposes the establishment of a class for training village teachers in connexion with every Provincial, Zillah and Talook School, and to be conducted in each case, if I understand him rightly, by some one or other of the teachers at present employed in those schools. This, I apprehend, will not be practicable at the Talook Schools, the Masters of which as a body are by no means efficient and themselves stand very much in need of the training which it is suggested should be provided in their schools. I do not indeed anticipate any very marked results from the establishment of Normal classes until they can be placed under teachers who have gone through a complete system of training, but something may no doubt be effected in the higher schools, and pending the provision of a trained agency I think it would be well to make a commencement with that at present available in the Provincial and Zillah schools, and perhaps in a few of the Talook schools where the attempt may be made with some prospect of success.

29. It will not be necessary to incur any very large expenditure when first bringing the system into operation. The stipends of a limited number of village teachers while under training might be defrayed from the scholarship fund, an arrangement which I have authorized Dr. Gundert to carry out in Canara with the view of training teachers for Talook schools. For the monthly grants to be made to certificated teachers in books or in money or partly in both, a grant of Rupees 500 per mensem would be sufficient at the commencement, and this, if His Lordship in Council should deem it inexpedient to apply to the Supreme Government for a special grant for the purpose, until he shall have had an opportunity of judging of the actual working of the system, may without difficulty be provided for out of the funds available for the employment of Sub-Deputy Inspectors, of which a comparatively small portion is at present expended.

30. It only remains for me to observe that in submitting this scheme for the approval of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, I am sensible that it can only be looked upon as a very incomplete and perhaps temporary expedient for the improvement of elementary education. It must be manifest to every one who has reflected on this important subject that the only way of carrying out the object thoroughly is by the imposition of an educational rate whereby the large expenditure necessary may be provided for and each Village School-master permanently guaranteed the means of obtaining a respectable livelihood by the practice of his profession. Mr. Thompson, the late Inspector of Schools in the North Tamil Division, shortly before he left the department furnished me with an elaborate scheme for the improvement of popular education in the districts under his charge by the imposition of such a rate. His plan however would have involved an addition to the taxation of the districts in question falling little short of Rupees 10,00,000, which if extended throughout the Presidency on the same scale would probably amount to some Rupees 50,00,000 per annum. The extravagance of such a scheme as this was of course sufficient to condemn it, but setting this objection aside, it seems to me to be questionable whether the time has come for the imposition of an educational tax. In many districts, I imagine, it must necessarily be preceded by a thorough revision of the assessment, and even in those districts where the assessment is light it would be advisable to defer it until the adoption of other measures for the improvement of the existing teachers shall have practically convinced the people of the advantages of an improved system of education.

(Signed) A. J. ARBUTHNOT,
Director of Public Instruction.

Fort Saint George, Public Consultation of 8th September 1857.

No. 16. ORDER THEREON, No. 1238; dated 4th September 1857.

The Director of Public Instruction now submits his scheme for the improvement of Village Schools, on which his attention has been long engaged. The novelty of the subject, the necessity of forming an acquaintance with the chief systems established or tried in other Presidencies, the startling want of Vernacular school books and the thorough inefficiency of the present race of teachers, are described among the principal causes for the delay which has occurred in propounding a final opinion on this interesting and important question. The absence indeed of suitable books and properly qualified instructors is a difficulty which, even now, has only been partially removed. A small stock of books, sufficient for a commencement, has however been provided, and some twenty students at the Normal School, who have been for some time under special instruction will, it is thought, be enough advanced by the close of the year, to form the first body of trained Masters for Vernacular training Schools. On the whole, therefore, the time has now come when the subject can be advantageously discussed.

2. The systems tried in this country may be generally classed under four heads.

A. Mr. Thomason's scheme, in the North West Provinces.

B. The *Hulkabundee.*

C. The plan prevailing in the *Talooks* of the Sub-Collectorate of Rajahmundry, and identical in its main features with the *Hulkabundee.*

D. The system tried in the lower provinces of the Bengal Presidency.

3. The plan adopted in the first of the above was, to establish at the Head Quarters of every *Talook*, a *Tahsilee* School, conducted so as to present a model for imitation in all subordinate Schools. These last were periodically inspected, and those whose progress was most marked, rewarded by grants-in-aid.

The plan was considered so unequivocally successful, that in 1853 its extension to other parts of India was earnestly commended by the late Governor General. Recent inquiries, however, have tended to show that the stability of Schools could not be depended on under the system pursued. It was shown in fact that a bad harvest, a change in the headship of a village and other such causes were commonly fatal to the existence of the little seminary; that, in fine, no less than one third of these indigenous Schools annually died out. It was to remedy this want of permanency that the *Hulkabundee* system, on the maintenance of one substantial School for every *circle* of villages, so as to give the farmers of three or four hamlets in lieu of one an interest in its prosperity, was devised. Every success has attended the change in the North West Provinces, and the system has been introduced, by the energetic endeavours of *Mr. G. N. Taylor*, into operation in the Delta *Talooks* of the district of *Rajahmundry*, where the villages are held, as in the North West of India, on joint rent tenures.

4. The main feature of the scheme is the assessment among the renters themselves of a fixed rate for each village, the proceeds of which are to cover the salary of the Schoolmaster, the cost of supervision being paid for by the State. These voluntary rates are collected in *Rajahmundry* by the Tahsildars along with the *kists* payable by the village, and are disbursed by them under report to the Sub-Collector, who is looked up to as the patron and head of the whole undertaking. It is obvious, therefore, that the work of supervision is no light one, and that the labour would be regarded by Officers, possessing less enthusiasm in the subject, as a very onerous addition to the current duties of their office. To this it may be added that the conspiring testimony of the Inspector, *Captain Macdonald*, and of *Mr. J. D. Robinson*, who succeeded *Mr. Taylor*, in the charge of the Sub-Collectorate, goes far to induce the belief that the contributions described as 'voluntary' can hardly be so considered; that, in short, the zeal of the Head of the District, extending itself to Subordinates, not always over-scrupulous, has occasionally resulted in the application to the apathy of the ryots of a pressure more or less unadvisable. Above all, it is a system which could only answer with joint rents, and would be altogether inapplicable, as the Director has justly remarked, where the Revenue is farmed, or in a *Ryotwar* community.

5. In Bengal four systems appear to have been tried, viz., 1. Mr. Thomason's original plan of inspection and reward.—2. The appointment of qualified teachers to inspect and improve circles of Schools, supported by private contributions and the fees of the pupils.—3. The Establishment of Scholarships.—4. The establishment of new Schools by grants-in-aid of local subscriptions.

6. In this Presidency, besides the operations in *Rajahmundry*, there has been an uniform scheme introduced at the instance of the *Revd. J. Richards,* late Inspector, Southern Circle, among the village Schools of the two great Missionary Societies in *Tinnevelly;* and it is partly from this and partly from a scheme proposed by *Captain Macdonald,* Inspector, Northern Circle, that the Director has drawn the proposal he now lays before Government. *Mr. Thompson,* another Inspector, has also offered his scheme, but it is one involving so great an increase to the taxation of the country, that it carries its own condemnation with it, and does not need to be separately discussed.

7. Of the two schemes amalgamated by the Director, the details alone differ. The principle in each is the same, viz., The Master of every School, on his qualifying by a certain standard is to have a certain amount of assistance extended to him, according to the number of pupils he may have. The School of course is to be periodically inspected.

8. Under Mr. Richards' plan Village Schoolmasters wishing to qualify themselves according to a fixed standard of attainments, are to be furnished with the necessary Books and Maps, at cost price, and also with directions for using them, and on their passing a satisfactory examination on the several subjects prescribed are to receive a monthly grant of Rupees 2 on showing that they have 25 bonâ fide pupils. The objection entertained to this is the multiplicity of small money payments, and it is further apprehended that there is not inducement enough to the Masters to improve themselves or enlarge the School beyond the terms required to entitle to the grant.

Similar in principle, *Captain Macdonald's* plan proposes a grant, not of money but, of Books and Maps to the value of Rupees 2. Then at the end of a year the School would be inspected, and 2 Annas and 1 Anna for each lad allowed, (according to the degree of proficiency exhibited) per mensem. This grant too would be in books, which the Master would be at liberty to sell among his pupils at the rates marked, and thus realise an addition to his fees. Teachers qualifying by a still higher standard would gain honorary certificates and be eligible for employment as junior Masters of *Talook* and other Schools; and to enable industrious teachers thus to qualify themselves, *Normal* classes should be attached to each Provincial, Zillah and Talook School, and stipends allowed to those under instruction.

9. The Government concur with the Director that, experimental as any first attempts will necessarily be in the cultivation of this untried field, the suggestions here offered afford reasonable hope of success, and he is accordingly authorised to carry them out; the expenditure being met, as proposed by him, out of the fund for scholerships and that for Sub-Deputy Inspectorships. Should payment *in books* prove inadequate, part of the donation may be given, as suggested, in money.

10. Mr. Arbuthnot has concluded his report by observing that no larger plans can be expected, pending the general imposition of a special tax for educational purposes. Within what period this may be looked for, it is not now necessary to enquire. The present scheme will not be unfruitful, if among the rising generation some few thousand shall be numbered, at once the grateful recipients of the benefits it is designed to convey, and the pioneers of those improvements in the social condition of the masses, to which the Ryot's ignorance and apathy are now the chief obstacles.

(Signed) E. MALTBY,
Acting Chief Secretary.

Exd. F. Cartledge.

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Ootacamund 22^d September
1855

From

A. J. Arbuthnot Esq.
Director of Public Instruction

To

The Collector of
Madura

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter under date the 11th Instant.-

2. It had been my intention in the event of my receiving no further communication from you on the subject, to request that the applications contained in your letter of the 9th March 1855 might be made afresh as with the exception of that of Mr. Baynes for aid towards the building of a School house, none of them were such as could be entertained under the rules recently laid down, for under these rules it is requisite that the specific purpose or purposes for which the aid is sought should be stated and that a sum equal to the amount of the aid applied for should have been subscribed. This last is an essential principle in the grant in aid rules as laid down by

by the Honorable Court. At the same time I am sensible that its application to a District, the educational wants of which are considerably in excess of the means available from private sources to supply them, will be a matter of no little difficulty.—

3. I should mention that on perusing your letter of the 9th March 1854, I came to the conclusion that it would be desirable to establish a Government School at Madura, for it appeared to me to be questionable whether any of those for which aid was sought could be rendered adequate to the wants of the district, and when lately proposing the establishment of eight Zillah Schools in this Presidency in which the standard of instruction would be similar to that given in the Zillah Schools in Bengal, I had Madura in view as one of the Stations at which such a School should be set on foot. At the same time I am sensible that the establishment of a Government School will be calculated to supersede what is now being done by private efforts and as religious instruction

is

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is prohibited in the Government School
I am averse to the adoption of any measure
which may have the effect of interfering
with the establishment or progress of
Schools in which such instruction is
given. - It is moreover most desirable
that the operations of the Government
should not act in any way as a check
upon private efforts. -

4. Under these circumstances I
shall be glad to learn before the es-
tablishment of a Government School at
Madura is finally decided on, what
amount of Subscription is likely to
be raised for the School adverted to
at the commencement of the 2d para.
of your letter now under reply, which
I gather it is proposed to form by the
amalgamation of the School under
charge of Mr. Muzzy and that for
which Mr. Baynes applied for aid. -

5. Applications for grants might
at once be made on behalf of the School
at Ramnad and of that proposed to
be established at Dindigul as well as for
the Female School to which you refer at
the conclusion of your letter. In the latter

case

case the rule requiring a fee would be dispensed with.-

6. I hope to visit Madura about the middle of November with the view of personally conferring with you as to the measures to be taken for the extension of education and especially of elementary education throughout the District.- It was with reference to my projected visit that the Acting Accountant General issued the instructions regarding advances to which you allude in the 5th para. of your letter, those advances being on account of my salary and those of my establishment.-

Office of the Director of Public Instruction
Ootacamund-
22d. September 1855.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedt. Servant

A. J. Arbuthnot
Director of Public Instruction

From Director of Public Instruction
Dated 22d. Septr. 185[illegible]

Answered 26th Aug/58

To
R. W. 26/8/58

A. Hathaway Esqr.
Act. Collector
of Madura.

16

Sir

At the desire of the committee for the erection of a new building for the Madura Zillah school I beg to forward herewith a copy of the proceedings of a meeting of the inhabitants of Madura held in the Annacooly Mundapam on the 30th ultimo and to call your attention in particular to the 1st 2nd & 3rd resolutions.

2 I beg to express a hope on the part of the committee that you will grant us every assistance in your power in furthering the objects of the meeting referred to.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obet. Servt.

[signature]

Secretary to the Committee
for the erection of a new building for the M. Z. S.

Madura
20th August 1858.

Resolutions passed 30th July 1858.

I. Proposed by Ram Row Naib Sheristadar
Seconded by Sadasiva Iyer Town Police -

That this meeting sees with regret that the building at present occupied by the Zillah School is quite inadequate to the purpose, & desires that a new building should be erected capable of accommodating at least 500 boys.

II Proposed by Kosila Ram Pillay Sub Court Sheristadar -
Seconded by Samah Iyer

That it is desirable that the school should occupy a central situation, & that means be adopted for securing a convenient site, and advertising subscription for the erection of the school to the amount of at at least Rupees 5,000 (five thousand) -

III Proposed by Ramah Row Naib Sheristadar
Seconded by Goolaham Ali -

That the portion of ground lying between the jail & the Pagoda is a desirable site - & that a copy of this & the preceding resolution be forwarded to the Collector, with a request that he will grant us his assistance in securing that portion of ground for the purpose of erecting the Zillah school thereon -

Answered 5th October 1858

A. H.
5/10/58

From

Mr W Williams 18
Head Master Zillah
School Madura

To

M. Hathway Esquire
Actg Collector of Madura.

Sir, I have the honor to request that you will be so. good as to have the enclosed list of Subscribers to the fund for the erection of a new building for the Zillah School, published in an early issue or issues of the Madura Gazette.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedt Servt
W Williams
Head master

Madura
Zillah School
3rd October 1858.

A meeting of the inhabitants of Madura was held in the Annacooly Mundapum, on Friday morning, the 30th July 1858, to take into consideration the means to be adopted for the erection of a building for the accommodation of the Madura Zillah School.

PRESENT ;—

Mr. W. Williams, Head Master of the Madura Zillah School. *Chairman.*

Mr. W. Boalth.
Rama Row.
Sadaseva Iyer.
Kosilram Pillay.
Said Ghoolam Ally.
Ramasawmy Iyer.
Canagasabey Moodelly.
Sivagamanatha Pillay.
Seetharamiah.
Shunmooga Vellaitha Pillay.
Somanatha Pillay.
Meer Hoosein.
Seenivasa Naik.
Ruthna Moodelly.
Sama Iyer.
Guggun Sing.
Areanaigum Pillay.
Dustagana Saib.
Nattakoty Veerappa Chetty.
Krishtna Iyengar.
Cornelius Pillay.
Ashbury.
Ramasawmy Pillay.

and nearly two hundred other native gentlemen.

THE FOLLOWING RESOLUTIONS WERE CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY ;—

I. Proposed by Rama Row, Naib Sheristadar.

Seconded by Sadaseva Iyer, Town Police Ameen.

That this meeting sees with regret that the building at present occupied by the Zillah School is quite inadequate to the purpose, and desires that a new building should be erected, capable of accommodating at least 500 boys.

II. Proposed by Kosilram Pillay, Sub-Court Sheristadar.

Seconded by Sama Iyer.

That it is desirable that the school should occupy a central situation, and that means be adopted for securing a convenient site, and realising subscriptions for the erection of the school to the amount of at least Rupees 5000. (Five thousand.)

III. Proposed by Rama Row, Naib Sheristadar.

Seconded by Ghoolam Ally.

That the portion of ground lying between the Jail and the Pagoda is a desirable site: and that a copy of this and the preceding resolution be forwarded to the Collector, with a request that he will grant us his assistance in securing that portion of ground for the purpose of erecting the Zillah school thereon.

IV. Proposed by Mr. Boalth.

Seconded by Rama Iyengar.

That the following native gentlemen be requested to from a committee to carry out these objects, and to choose from among themselves a Secretary and Treasurer, who will correspond with Mr. Williams, the Head Master of the Zillah School:—

1 Mr. W. Boalth.

2 Rama Row, Naib Sheristadar.

3 Soonder Row, Civil Court Sheristadar.

4 Kosilram Pillay, Sub-Court Sheristadar.

5 Sadaseva Iyer, Town Police Ameen.

6 Venkatasawmy Naik, Jevobneviss.

7 Kandan, Ramen, Chetty.

8 Somoo Moodelly Head Asst. Jevobnevise

9 Ramasawmy Iyer, Deputy do.

10 Seenivasa Iyengar, Cash keeper.

11 Vencataragaloo Chetty.

12 Nattookoty Lutchumun Chetty.

13 Dadameea Saib.

N. B. Kosilram Pillay was chosen Secretary and Canda Raman Chetty & Co. Treasurers.

V. Proposed by Kosilram Pillay, Sub-Court Sheristadar.

Seconded by Sadaseva Iyer, Town Police Ameen.

That the following Zemindars be requested to join with the committee in carrying out the objects of this meeting and in realising subscriptions among themselves and their dependants.

Rajah of Poodoocottah.
Ramnad.
Shivagunga.
Eirachekanaiknoor.
Pooliungoolum.
Velliagoondum.
Shirupauly.
Tothelanaiknoor.
Dodappanaiknoor.
Oodappanaiknoor.
Keelacottay.
Nadoocottay.
Malacottay.
Kunnivady.
Ammayanaiknoor.
Auyacoody.
Ediacottah.
Mambaray.
Bodinaiknoor.
Tavarom.
Gundanaiknoor.
Valoor.

VI. Proposed by Ramasawmy Iyer.

Seconded by Canagasabey Moodelly.

That these resolutions, together with subscription papers, be printed and circulated among the Tahsildars, Police Ameens, District Moonsiffs, and native officers of the Department of Public Works within this Zillah, and that they be requested to collect subscriptions to carry out the abovesaid objects.

VII. Proposed by Mr. Boalth.

Seconded by Rama Row, Naib Sheristadar.

That the Committee meet once a month for consultation and the despatch of business.

VIII. Proposed by Kosilram Pillay, Sub-Court Sheristadar.

Seconded by Sadaseva Iyer, Town Police Ameen.

That the thanks of the native community of Madura are due to Mr. Williams, the Head Master of the Zillah School for the zealous and satisfactory manner in which he has conducted the business of the Zillah School, from its establishment up to the present time; and for presiding on this occasion.

31st July 1858.

W. Williams,
Chairman.

List of Subscriptions to the Fund for the erection of a new building for the Madura Zillah School

20

	Rs	As	Ps
G. F. Fischer Esqre	500	"	"
Rama Row	450	"	"
Ramia Row	300	"	"
Kosulai Ram Pillay	250	"	"
Prianaicken Pillay	200	"	"
Vencatasawmy Naick	100	"	"
Carengalcoody Palneyappa Py	100	"	"
Mr W. Baalth	50	"	"
Soobien	50	"	"
T. M. Appavoo Pillay	50	"	"
M. Somasoondram Moodely	50	"	"
Zemindar of Pillykoolum	50	"	"
C. Sadaseviah	30	"	"
R. Palneyaloo Moodely	30	"	"
Syed Ismail	15	"	"
W. Soobiah	15	"	"
Palneyandy Pillay	10	"	"
Mootoosawmy Py	10	"	"
Soobramoneen Py	10	"	"
Mumthraysevar Iyer	10	"	"
Cundan Chetty	10	"	"
S. Padmanath Chetty	10	"	"
Vithenaatha Iyer	7	"	"

	Rs	As
Soobbien	5	"
Rama Row	5	"
Caroopanen Pillay	5	"
Sankera Iyer	5	"
Shunmoogavalayedam Py	5	"
Seetharamiah	5	"
Cunnungasabey Moodely	5	"
B. Kistnaswamy Chetty	5	"
Abbeysaygum Pillay	5	"
Syed Moodeen	4	"
Soojayet Alie	3	"
F. Asbury	2	"
Ramaswamy Iyer	2	"
Streenevasa Iyengar	2	"
Kistna Iyengar	2	"
Suntharasaykara Iyer	2	"
Sreeneevasa Iyengar	2	"
Koottey Naicken	2	"
Rama Iyengar	2	"
Ramaswamy Pillay	2	"
Dustagur Saib	2	"
Soobbien	2	"
Sivakamynathan Pillay	2	"
Chockalingum Pillay	2	"
M. Soondrum Pillay	2	"
Ramaswamy Iyengar	2	"
Rama Iyengar	1	8
Goolam Hossein	1	8
Syed Kader Moideen	1	"
Cundaswamy Pillay	1	"
Narrainaswamy Chetty	1	"
Masanamootoo Pillay	1	"
Streenevasa Iyengar	1	"
Kistna Iyengar	1	"
Duraisalingum Pillay	1	"
Meer Hoossein	1	"
P. Davasagayam		

Madura Zillah School
5th October 1858

C. Williams
Head Master

[illegible] to Cashier with money 17th Sept [illegible]

Published in the Gazette

Recd the money 24th Sept 1857 [illegible]

From Mr W. Williams
Head Master Zillah School
Madura.

To [illegible] Clarke Esq.
Collector of Madura.

Sir,

I have the honor to forward herewith the sum of Companys' Rupees One thousand three Hundred and Ninety Six (Rs 1396-"-") on A/c of subscriptions to the erection of a new Zillah School House; and to request that you will be good enough to grant me a receipt for the same, and to publish the accompanying memo: in the next issue of the Madura Gazette.

2. Of the sum herewith forwarded, Rs 196 (One Hundred and Ninety Six) are in specie and the remainder, in two bills on Messrs Binny & Co. of Madras, for Rs 500 (Five Hundred) [and] Rs 700 (Seven Hundred respectively.

[The] coin is forwarded herewith

... and the two bills, numbered 18 & 19 respectively, are enclosed with this letter under a cover.

3. You will observe that the subscriptions of Messrs Ginker and Booth, amounting to Rupees 550 (Five Hundred & Fifty) are conditional, and I beg that they may be so entered in your books, that in the case of the nonfulfilment of the conditions on which they were subscribed, they may be returned to the donors without difficulty.

Madurantakam
School, 15th Feby/59

I have the honor
Sir,
Your most obedt Servt

W. Williams
Head Master

B of 10

Memo 22 22

Subscriptions towards the Erection of a new Zillah School House, received up to the 15th February 1859

	R.	A.	P.
Brought forward	397	12	"
G. J. Fischer Esqre (Conditional)	500	"	"
The Ranee of Ramnad	500	"	"
Poonnooswamy Taver of Ramnad	200	"	"
W. W. Boalth (conditional)	50	"	"
Ram Row, Naib Sheristadar 1st Instalment	30	"	"
Pulneyvelos Moody D.P.W.	30	"	"
Meenatcheedasa Moody	5	"	"
J. Asbury	2	"	"
Sunkria Iyer	5	"	"
C. Sunkarappa Naidoo	10	"	"
Ramalinga Kone	1	"	"
Ramaswamy Iyer	2	"	"
Shunmooga Valutha Ry.	5	"	"
Streeneevasa Iyengar	2	"	"
Kristna Iyengar	2	"	"
Seetharamien	5	"	"
Soojayat ali	3	"	"
Soondarakayencoven Iyer	2	"	"
Ramalingam Pilley	1	"	"
Rama Iyengar	2	"	"
Streeneevasa Iyengar	2	"	"
Kristna Naick	2	"	"
Green Hopkin	2	"	"
Goodanick Seer	1	8	"
Syed Kader Moideen Sait	1	8	"
Ramaswamy Pilley	2	"	"
Sivakamanatha Pilley	2	"	"
[illegible] Pilley	2	"	"
[illegible]	2	"	"

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R

No. 153.

MEMORANDUM.

The following redistribution of the Educational Divisions has been made with the sanction of Government.

Designation of Division	Districts included in it	Name of Inspector.
1st Division....	Ganjam...... Vizagapatam........ Rajahmundry........ Masulipatam........	Captain R. M. Macdonald.
2nd Division......	Guntoor... Kurnool........ Cuddappah........ Bellary........	H. Fortey Esq., B. A.
3rd Division...... ..	Nellore........ Chingleput........ North Arcot........ Madras........	J. T. Fowler Esq.,
4th Division......	South Arcot........ Salem........ Trichinopoly........ Coimbatore........	Lieut. Colonel A. C. Pears.
5th Division......	Tanjore........ Madura........ Tinnevelly........	E. C. Caldwell Esq.,

Office of the Director
of Public Instruction,
21th *February* 1859.

A. J. ARBUTHNOT,
Director of Public Instruction.

To,
The Collector of
Madura

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12.3.59

No. 174.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Director of Public Instruction, under date the 2nd March 1859.

Read the following letter :—

MADRAS, 1st *March* 1859.

From,

J. T. FOWLER, Esq.,

Inspector of Schools.

To,

A. J. ARBUTHNOT, Esq.,

Director of Public Instruction.

SIR,

I have the honor to forward a copy of a letter from V. Kistnama Charry, Deputy Inspector of Schools, regarding the establishment of a Reading-room at Poonamallee. The letter is addressed to Colonel Pears, but was turned over to me, together with other papers, on the re-division of the Educational districts.

2. Three points in the letter seem to require consideration.

First.—It is proposed to grant the use of the building and furniture of the Talook school, at such times as the school is not assembled.

Secondly.—It is proposed that instruction in the Tamil language shall be given by the Head Master of the Talook school.

Thirdly.—There is a request that you will assist in the formation of a Library.

3. Since such a Society as the petitioners propose to establish seems likely to do some good, I would recommend that the use of the room and furniture be granted. The teaching a class by the Master of the Talook school would not, I think, be likely to interfere at all with his usefulness, so that permission might be given, it being understood that such teaching is purely voluntary and forms no part of the work required of him.

4. Compliance with the request for assistance in the formation of a library might, I think, be deferred until the Society had been some time established, and had itself formed the nucleus of a library ; when some pledge of permanence would be forthcoming. At present, when but twelve names are attached to the petition referred to in the letter, it would be somewhat premature to give books. Another difficulty would be to select works ; as English ones would be useless to a Tamil Society.

INSPECTOR'S OFFICE,
1st *March* 1859.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) J. T. FOWLER,
Inspector of Schools.

No. 63.

TERUVELLORE, 28*th January* 1859.

From,

V. KRISTNAMA CHARRY,

Deputy Inspector of Schools.

To,

Lieut. Colonel A. C. PEARS,

Inspector of Schools.

SIR,

On the occasion of my last visit to Poonamallee, the Vakeels and Goomastahs at
tached to the District Moonsiff's Court there and some other young men of the town had a
interview with me, and after thanking the Government for the establishment of a Talool
school amongst them, they requested me to allow them to attend the school at stated hour
and profit by the instruction given by the Head Master to his pupils in such subjects a
Tamil language, Mathematics &c. I told them that I could not conveniently comply wit
their request as I was afraid that their admission into the school would more or less inte
fere with its discipline and arrangements and the ligitimate work of the Head Master ; but
suggested to them the propriety of their forming a Reading-room with a Library attached t
it, as the best means for providing themselves with facilities for mental culture. I also e
plained to them in what manner such an institution should be conducted and how it woul
afford them instruction as well as intellectual recreation, and assured them that I would b
happy to give them my aid and advice in establishing one if required.

2. It gives me pleasure to state that I have just now received from them the enclose
petition requesting me to open at once a Reading-room in connection with the Taloo
school and offering Rupees 5 as their monthly subscription, for the present, to meet the e
penses of the institution.

3. I beg therefore to request your permission to set on foot such an institution
Poonamallee as I see no difficulty about it.

4. The proposed Reading-room and its Library will be open for those of the town
people who may subscribe, and I believe that there are more than fifteen young men rea
to join the institution as members at its first opening. The monthly subscription of Rs.
promissed by the petitioners will, I think, defray every expense at the commencemer
though I mean to propose to them that as a general rule half a rupee or 1 Rupee entranc
money and 4 Annas a month afterwards should be paid by each member.

5. What is wanted next is an empty room, a table and a few forms or chairs ; a
I think our school can conveniently furnish these. It is not my wish that the Reading-roo
should be directly connected with the Talook school and I will therefore tell the petitio
ers that its business should be managed by themselves. But I think it might be *kept* in t
school-house, 1st, because it is the most convenient place, 2ndly, because our school is
great an advantage to it, and 3rdly, because it is the towns-people that pay the rent of t
school-house and therefore they can use that portion of it which is not required for sch
purposes.

6. The Reading-room will be opened to its members only in the mornings a
evenings and will regularly close at 8 o'Clock or in other words it will be opened bef
and after the school hours ; and therefore the use of a portion of the school-house or of
furniture by the members will not in any way interfere with the work of our school. If th
using any of the articles of school furniture be considered objectionable, I shall ask them
provide the room with the requisite furniture at their own cost.

7. The table of the room will be supplied with the weekly approved Newspap
in Tamil and Telugu and perhaps with an English paper also ; and in addition to these
Illustrated London News will also be regularly sent for. In connection with this ne
room will be formed, as I have already observed, a library of the most approved works b

instructive and entertaining chiefly in the Vernacular. The books will be generally bought from the subscriptions, and by degrees as they are wanted; and they will be given for perusal free to all the members. I hope the Director of Public Instruction will be pleased to assist the managers in the formation of the Library.

8. To make the projected institution really useful to its members, classes for the study of the Tamil language and Literature, of Mathematics, of Natural Philosophy, of History or of Geography will also be gradually formed and it is proposed to open the Tamil class at the commencement agreeably to the wishes of the Petitioners.

9. In short I may mention that the institution will be *essentially* Vernacular in its tone at present at all events, as an English Reading-room is not adapted to the present condition and requirements of the great portion of the community for whom it is intended.

10. I must also add that the Head Master of our School at Poonamallee, who is already a favorite with the people, will during his leisure hours conduct the Tamil class above referred to once or twice a week as the case may be; and I might deliver lectures if asked by the members to do so, whenever I visit Poonamallee.

11. Such is the general plan I propose to follow in the formation of the Reading-room with reference to the enclosed petition, and I believe it is adapted as far as possible, to the circumstances and wants of the towns-people. I trust that it will be sanctioned with any modifications and additions that you may deem proper to make.

12. In conclusion I need hardly observe that the subject is a very important one when considered in connection with the question of Adult Education, and that every encouragement ought to be given to such a movement on the part of the people.

I have, &c.,

(Signed.) V. KRISTNAMA CHARRY,
Deputy Inspector of Schools.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) J. T. FOWLER,
Inspector of Schools.

The Director of Public Instruction cordially approves of the project referred to in the foregoing letters and authorizes the Deputy Inspector to make the building and furniture of the Talook School available to the members of the Reading-room out of school hours. He also authorizes the Head Master of the Talook school to give instruction to the members out of school hours, provided it be not permitted to interfere with his proper duties.

2. The Director will be prepared to consider favourably any definite application for aid towards the formation of the projected Library which the members may think fit to submit. Under the revised Grant-in-aid rules, grants can be given in aid of public Libraries equal to the amount contributed from local sources. Such grants, like grants of school books, will be made in kind and not by a money payment.

As the example which has been set by the projectors of the Reading-room at Ponamallee is well worthy of imitation at other places, the Director of Public Instruction resolves to circulate these proceedings, and the letters to which they refer, to the several Zillah Judges and Collectors, for communication to the Native Officials in their Courts and Cutcherries, and also to the Inspectors, Deputy Inspectors and Head Masters of Government Schools.

(True Extract.)

A. J. ARBUTHNOT,
Director of Public Instruction.

26

No. 223.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Director of Public Instruction, under date the 16th March 1859.

The Director of Public Instruction circulates herewith to the Inspectors five sets of standard plans* for school-houses which have been prepared, in the Chief Engineer's Office from plans drawn by Mr. Fowler. No. 3 of the series has not yet been lithographed, nor have the estimates which the Chief Engineer has promised, been completed; but as it is desirable that some of the buildings now projected should be proceeded with without delay, and as there will be no great difficulty in procuring estimates on the spot, the Director will not defer circulating the plans pending the completion of the estimates.

* *No.* 1.
„ 2.
„ 4.
„ 5.
„ 6.
„ 7.

2. These plans, the Director of Public Instruction would observe, are intended as general guides to be followed, so far as the funds available for each building may admit. In some instances, it will probably be necessary to omit the verandahs, either wholly or in part with the view of diminishing the cost of the building.

3. The Inspectors should bear in mind that except at the head quarters of the District the erections of all educational buildings is to be managed by the Educational Department, and not by the Department of Public Works; but that the Inspectors are at liberty, and in fact it is their duty, to obtain the advice and opinion of the District Engineers on points on which they may entertain doubts, and that whenever it may be possible they should have the work, while it is in progress, and the materials supplied, examined from time to time by an Officer of the Public Works Department.

4. In most districts the Inspectors will be able to obtain assistance from the Native Revenue Authorities and in many cases the inhabitants of the town, for whose benefit and with the aid of whose subscriptions the school-house is built, will be willing to furnish labor and materials and so to diminish the cost of the work.

(True Extract.)

A. J. ARBUTHNOT,

Director of Public Instruction.

To the Inspectors of Schools (with 5 sets of plans to each.)
„ the Collectors in the Madras Presidency (with one set of plans to each.)

Rec'd 16 March 59

C/11/4

5/66

Receipt granted 8 i 13/64

From: 27 17 March 1859

Mr. W. Williams

Head Master Zillah School

Madura

To

J. Cockrill Esqre.

Head Asst. Collector in Charge

Madura

Sir,

I have the honor to forward herewith the sum of Company's Rupees Two hundred and five (Rs 215-0-0) on account of subscriptions for the erection of a new Zillah School House and request that you will be good enough to grant me a receipt for the same, and to publish the accompanying memo and notice in the next issue of the Madura Gazette.

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your most obedt. Servt.

W. Williams

Head Master

[illegible]

[illegible]

Memo:

[margin: Forwd. 31st March 1859]

Of Subscriptions toward the erection of a new Tilcut School House recd. up to the 16th March 1859:–

	Rs. a. p.
Brought forward	1793 - 12 - 0
Ramu Row, Hd. Sheristadar (2d & 3d Instalts)	130 - " - "
Ramasawmy Iyer 1st Instalt	25 - 0 - 0
Moottoosawmy Pillay, Sub Overseer	40 - 0 - 0
Kandaramien, Gumastah	2 - 0 - 0
Kattavarayen Pillay, Do.	1 - 0 - 0
Soobaroya Pillay – Do.	1 - 0 - 0
Sivasoobramanien Pillay	1 - 0 - 0
Marootheppen	1 - 0 - 0
Paramalam	1 - 0 - 0
Moyandian Pillay	1 - 0 - 0
Nerungeappen	1 - 0 - 0
Conappen Maistry	2 - 0 - 0
Total Rs.	1998 - 12 - 0

Madura Tilcut School
16th March 1859

C. Williams
Head master

Notice

The amount of subscriptions for the new Zillah School House originally proposed to be collected is 5000 Rs. The amount already promised is Rs 3914-1[illegible] Consequently Rs 1085-4 are still req[uired]. Of the amount already subscribed Rs 551 will be withdrawn if 5000 Rs be not collected.

It is requested that those who have not yet subscribed, and are willing to do so, will send in their names to the Head Master of the Zillah School. That the school is worthy of the confidence of the native community will be seen from the following extracts from the last report of the Director of Public Instruction.—

"The progress of this school has been in other respects (than attendance) most satisfactory."

"The whole school had the appearances of being well and systematically conducted. In Mathematics, the highest class had read (in March 1858) ~~two~~ three books of Euclid and a pretty extensive course of

arithmetic. In history, and especially in Geography, the answering was extremely good, some boys answering every question without hesitation"

Meenakshi
School 16th March /59 }

L. Williams
Head master

Madura
Dated 16th March 1859

29

EDUCATIONAL NOTICE.

The Director of Public Instruction gives notice that the examination of candidates for Certificates as teachers will commence on Monday the 18th July, instead of on the 13th June, as previously advertised.

It will be held at the following stations:

Madras,	Combaconum,
Nursapoor,	Madura,
Guntoor,	Sawyerpuram,
Vellore,	Christianagram,
Cuddapah,	Nazareth,
Ootacamund,	Paumben,
Coimbatore,	Puthiamputur,
Cheyur,	Pannicolam,
Trichinopoly,	Pannivelai.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction, *23rd May* 1859.

A. J. ARBUTHNOT,
Director of Public Instruction.

On the Public Service

To
J. Clarke Esq.re
Secretary to the East Indian
School at Madura

Office of the
Director of Public Instruction

No. 180

Recd 15th Sep 1855

Copy sent to officer commanding Madura

Palamcottah 12th Septem
18

30

From

A. J. Arbuthnot, Esqre.
Director of Public Instruction

To

The Collector of
Madura

Sir,

With reference to the correspon
which has taken place regardin
site for the projected School ho
at Madura, and adverting to th
Conversation on the subject when
visited Madura last week, I
have the honor to request that y
will be good enough to ascertain
from the Military Authorities
whether that portion of the Para
which I pointed out to you ca
be made available for the purpose

2 Perhaps you will do me
the favor of having the whole of
the Parade Ground measured, and
a rough plan of it prepared,
showi

-lowing the portion which it is
-oposed to appropriate to the
School House, for the information
-f the Military Authorities.

-fice of the Director
-f Public Instruction
-lamcottah
-th September 1859

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obed^t Servant,
C. J. [illegible]
Director of Public Instructio[n]

From Director of Public Instruction
Dated [illegible]

31

Extract from a circular letter from the Secretary Principal Inspector General Medical Department, to the Deputy Inspector General Southern Division, No 1639 dated 17th September 1860.

2. On and after the 1st day of May 1861, the new System of providing diets &c for the Civil Dispensaries, by locals Contracts is to come into force. You will be good enough to request, the Medical Officers concerned, to see that the Contracts are effectively performed, and to exercise the utmost vigilance, with regard to the number, and class of patients to be dieted in Hospital.

3 Medical Officers will immediately in concert with the Collectors of Districts notify, in the local Gazettes, that tenders will be received for the supply of diets, according to the scale laid down in Para 4. Medical Code. The probable daily number of diets should be stated Medical Officers will demand such security from contractors for the due performance of the contract, as they may deem proper.

4. Duplicates of the contracts entered into by the local Medical officer, are to be forward to this office, for registry and approval.

5. The Perishable articles, required for Jail Hospital and Despensaries, The Bazar articles and necessaries referred to in Section XIX Lists No 2,3,4 and 5 will also be procured by local contracts, The probable consumption of each article, monthly or yearly should be stated, in

advertising for tenders.—

6. As the Commissariat Department is to be relieved of all connection with Civil Hospitals, the pay of authorized Establishments of servants, will be included in the abstracts of Medical Officers and be drawn in the Civil Department from the 1st May next.

7. The Principal Inspector General trusts that he may meet with the Cordial assistance of the Medical Officers in charge of Civil Despensaries in his efforts to make those Institutions partially or wholly self-supporting, and he will be much gratified to find, that his suggestion as approved of by the Honorable the Governor in Council are acted upon.—

8. He hopes after a few years experience, the dieting of sick poor will be entirely a matter of local arrangement.

9. Medical Officers are requested, whenever practicable, to collect funds, for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the Institutions under their charge.—The amount collected should be shown in the annual Reports as well as the total expenses of diet, Servants &c.

10. Great care should be taken to see that the Contractors monthly bills are for articles actually delivered some useful information as to the price of the various articles of Native Hospital Supply, may be found in the Commissariat notifications published from time to time in

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the Fort Saint George Gazette; Medical officers before accepting tenders, should carefully examine these rates to see that they do not contract to pay beyond the fair market value of the various Articles.

11. You are requested to give this Subject your earnest attention and to cooperate with executive Medical Officers in diminishing by every possible means the amount of expenditure from the State Coffer on account of Civil Hospitals

Office of Princl. Inspr. General	I have the honor to be &c
Medical Department	Signed/ W. R. Cornish
Fort Saint George	Secretary Pl. Inspr. Genl.
17th September 1860	Medical Department

A true Extract

Signed W. G. Davidson

Depy. Inspr. General

In. Div.

33

No. 1780.

Recd. 6-10-60

Enclosure returned.

Coonoor 29th September 1860.

From

A. J. Arbuthnot, Esqre.,
Director of Public Instruction

To

The Collector of
Madura.

Sir,

In my letter of the 20th Instant, No. 1720, I requested you not to make any disbursements from your treasury on account of the school house about to be erected at Madura, except on the requisition of Lieut. Colonel A. C. Sears, Inspector of Schools. I find, on referring to a correspondence which took place during my late absence from India regarding the projected building, that, on the recommendation of the late

Acting

Acting Director, the work has been taken out of the hands of the Committee to which it was originally entrusted and assigned to the District Engineer, to whom consequently all payments connected with it should be made.

2 I annex for your information a copy of a letter I have this day addressed to the Committee in question, who now object to the site which was agreed upon last year, in case you should receive any representation from them on the subject. I also enclose a copy of the proceedings of Government under date the 25th June last, which supersede the orders contained in the Proceedings of the 11th February last; but of which it does not appear

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appear that any copy was furnished to your Office.

3. Colonel Pears informs me that the site regarding which I wrote to you on the 20th instant, has been made available.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction 29th September 1860.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedt Servant,
A. J. Arbuthnot
Director of Public Instruction

No 1778.

Coonoor 29th September 1860

From
A. J. Arbuthnot, Esqre.,
Director of Public Instruction,
To
B. Somasundara Mudaliar
Officiating Secretary to the Committee for the Erection of a new School house at Madura.

Sir,

Sir,

With reference to my letter of the 11th Instant, I have the honor to inform you that I have instructed Colonel Pears to arrange with the District Engineer for the Erection of the projected school house on the site selected last year, viz the open piece of ground in the neighbourhood of the Travellers' bungalow.

2. I find, on referring to the Correspondence which has taken place since I left India in February last, that in Consequence of the Committee which you represent having taken no steps towards commencing the erection of the building in pursuance of the arrangement which, on my recommendation, received the sanction of Government on the 14th of that month, and having informed Colonel Pears

+ See Procee of the M Govt 14th Feby

35

Years that they could not act without the Cooperation of their President, Mr Fischer, - the late Acting Director Com:municated with Mr Fischer on the Subject, and was informed that Circumstances precluded his taking any part in the matter. Mr Powell accordingly recommended that the work should be taken out of the hands of the Committee and assigned to the District Engineer, and this recommendation was sanctioned by Government under date the 25th June last and the necessary orders issued in the Department of Public Works.

3 Under these Circumstances, You will observe that the functions of your Committee as regards the erection of the buildings, are at an End; and Considering the great delay

delay which had occurred, I am of opinion that Mr Powell did wisely in recommending that the duty should be entrusted to the Public Works Department. I shall be glad, however, if the Committee will lend their aid in raising addi-tional subscriptions and in collecting those which have been promised but have not yet been paid.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction 27th September 1860

I have &c.
Sigd/ A. J. Arbuthnot,
Director of Public Instruction

(True copy)

A. J. Arbuthnot
Director of Public Instruction

59-60

Answered 22/2/61

36

Madura
18th February 60

No. 152.

From,

Lt. Col. A. C. Sears
Inspector of Schools
5th Division

To,

V. H. Levinge Esqre.
Collector of
Madura

Sir,

With reference to the order of Government No. 209 4th February 1860 I have the honor to request that you will be good enough to place at the disposal of the District Engineer D. P. W. the sum of Rs 6000 granted by Government for the building of the Madura Zillah School house as well as the whole amount that may be realized by local subscriptions and paid in to your Treasury for that purpose

[In]spector's Office
On Circuit
Madura
18th Feby 1851

Sir
Your most Obedt Svt
A. [illegible]
Inspector of Schools
5th Division

From
[illegible]
Inspector of Schools
5th Division

To
The Collector of
Madura

Dated 18th } Feby 51
Received 19th }

No. 152

Requests to place at the disposal of the District Engineer of Madura the sum of Rs 6000 granted by Govt. for the erection of the Madura Zillah School house as well as the amount that may be realized by local subscriptions & paid into the Treasury for that purpose

EDUCATIONAL NOTICE.

——(o)——

The Director of Public Instruction gives notice that an Examination of Candidates for certificates as teachers will be held at the places named in the margin* in June, commencing on Monday the 17th, and that applications for admission to the examination must be despatched so as to reach the Director at Madras not later than the 30th Instant. If addressed to Coonoor, they should be despatched so as to reach it not later than the 25th Instant.

** Berhampore.*	*Cheyur.*
Chicacole..	*Palamcotta.*
Rajamandri.	*Edeyengudi.*
Masulipatam.	*Sawyerpuram.*
Bellary.	*Pannikulam.*
Cuddapah	*Nallur.*
Madras.	*Cochin.*
Cuddalore.	*Calicut.*
Combaconum.	*Telicherry.*
Trichinopoly.	*Mangalore.*
Salem.	*Honore.*
Madura.	

2. Applications from Masters employed in Government schools must be submitted through the Inspector. In the case of other candidates, the application must be made by the Managers of the school in which the candidate is employed, or in which it is proposed to employ him. No other applications will be attended to.

3. Applications submitted by Managers of private schools should be prepared strictly in accordance to the forms laid down in the revised Grant-in-aid rules dated the 26th August 1858, and should specify the languages in which, and the station at which the candidate desires to be examined.

4. As the whole of the Grant-in-aid fund is at present absorbed, it must depend upon the orders which may be passed by the Government of India, on the Budget Estimate recently submitted by the Director of Public Instruction, whether any grants can be awarded on the result of the approaching examination.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
COONOOR,
9th May 1861.

A. J. ARBUTHNOT,

Director of Public Instruction.

38

MEMORANDUM.

I desire to submit for the consideration of the Acting Archdeacon, a few suggestions as to the measures which it appears to me should be taken in this Presidency, for the promotion of education among the children of Europeans, and Eurasians, of the classes referred to in the statement by the Bishop of Calcutta, which has been circulated with the Proceedings of the Madras Government under date the 25th March last, No. 428.

2. From the tenor of the Bishops remarks, and of those quoted in his statement, I am disposed to think that the educational destitution of the classes referred to, is at present greater in the North West Provinces, and in the Punjab, than it is in this Presidency. Here, there are but few large stations in which something has not been done for the education of Eurasian and of the lower classes of the European community. At most of our principal towns, there are schools open to the children of these classes established either for their special benefit, or, so organized, as to be available to them at a very trifling rate of payment. The efficiency of these Schools varies considerably, and most of them stand greatly in need of the aid and direction of a permanently organized body, such as is suggested at page 5 of the Bishop's minute, to give stability and encouragement to the efforts of the resident managers.

3. Among the schools to which I refer, are the Onslow Institution at Chetterpore, in Ganjam, the Orphan Asylum at Vizagapatam, the Fort School Masulipatam, Bishop Corrie's Grammar School, St. George's Parochial School and the Vepery Poor Schools in Madras, the Free Schools at Vellore, the school for the istruction of the children of Pensioners at Tripasore, the Mootoocherry schools and the Cantonment Schools at Bangalore, the Schwartz School at Trichinopoly, the East Indian School at Madura, the Free Schools at Cochin, and the English Mission Schools at various stations, most of which, though specially designed for natives, are open to all classes of the community. With a view to the improvement of such of these schools as need it, and the establishment of others at stations which are at present destitute, I would recommend the following measures.

1st. That a Society be established in this Presidency under the designation of "the "Diocesan Education Society for the promotion of Christian education among the Eurasian "and the non-military classes of the European community in the Madras Presidency."

2nd. That the Protestant community throughout the Presidency be invited to join the Diocesan Education Society and to subscribe to it according to their means.

3rd. That a Central Committee be appointed at Madras for the general management of the affairs and of the finances of the Society, of which the Bishop of the Diocese shall be, ex-officio, President, and the Archdeacon, ex-officio, vice President.

4th. That Local Committees be formed for the management of such schools as may be in charge of, or established, by the Society, the Senior Chaplain of the station being, in each case, ex-officio President of the Local Committee.

5th. That steps be taken by the Central Committee, to raise funds in Great Britain and India in aid of the operations of the Society.

6th. That accurate returns be obtained of the actual state of education among the classes of the community included in the scope of the Society's operations, and that with this view the Reverend Chaplains, and the Inspectors of Schools, be requested to furnish the information noted in the annexed tabular form, with reference to the several towns with which they are officially connected.

7th. That on the receipt of the requisite returns, arrangements be made,

(a.) For affiliating to the Society and granting aid to such existing schools as stand in need of assistance and improvement.

(b.) For establishing new schools at stations which are either unprovided or are inadequately provided with schools open to persons of the classes referred to.

(c.) For establishing Sunday Schools and week day Bible classes for the benefit of Christian children attending Government Schools, or others in which the instruction given is entirely secular, and where there may be difficulties in the way of the establishment of a separate school for such children.

(d.) For establishing good Boarding schools at the Presidency, and at a few of the principal towns in the provinces, where such schools may appear to be required.

(e.) And lastly for establishing a Boarding school on the Neilgherry Hills for the benefit of those children whose parents can afford to send them to such a school.

4. I have placed last on the list that which many persons will consider the most important of the objects to be effected by the formation of the proposed Society, viz., the establishment of a Hill school in which the children of Europeans employed in the subordinate branches of the Civil administration, and others of the same rank in life, who are not eligible to the Lawrence Asylum, may be brought up and educated in a temperate climate. It appears to me to be advisable that this measure should be deferred until the long delayed arragements for the organization of the Lawrence Asylum, and the union with it of the Madras Military Orphan Asylums, shall have been completed. The expense of such a school must necessarily be considerable. The erection of the necessary buildings will involve a large expenditure both of time and money. It is not improbable that large subscriptions will be needed to supplement the Government grant for the building of the Lawrence Asylum, and it would, I apprehend, be detrimental to the success of both institutions, if any attempt were made to organize a Hill school for European and Eurasian children of the non-militar[y] classes, before the Lawrence Asylum had been provided with a suitable domicile.

5. I have spoken of establishing Sunday schools and week day Bible classes for the benefit of Christian children attending the Government schools at stations where there may be difficulties in the way of establishing separate schools for such children. At such places as Rajahmandri, Bellary, Kurnool, Cuddapah, Chittoor, Cuddalore, Salem, Combaconum and Calicut, where the children of European and Eurasians have the means of obtaining [a] good secular education in the Government schools, the establishment of a Sunday scho[ol] and a week day Bible class would supply nearly all that is wanted. I say nearly all, for [at] such stations it would be very desirable that separate schools should be provided for [the] younger children whose Vernacular language is English. In the Government Schools [in] which the great majority of the pupils are Natives, the instruction in the lower Class[es in] all subjects except the English language, is necessarily imparted through the me[dium] of the Vernacular languages of the District. This is of course a great dra[wback] to European and East Indian pupils, and for this reason, I would advocate the est[ablish]ment at the stations to which I allude, of elementary English schools specially adap[ted to] such children, and in which they might be prepared for admission into those c[lasses of] the Government Schools in which the English language is the general medium of [instruc]tion.

Office of the Director
of Public Instruction,
24th August 1861.

A. J. ARBUTHNOT,

Director of Public Ins[truction].

END

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